

Jim Leftwich

Visual Poems Ongoing Research 2019 Vol. 1



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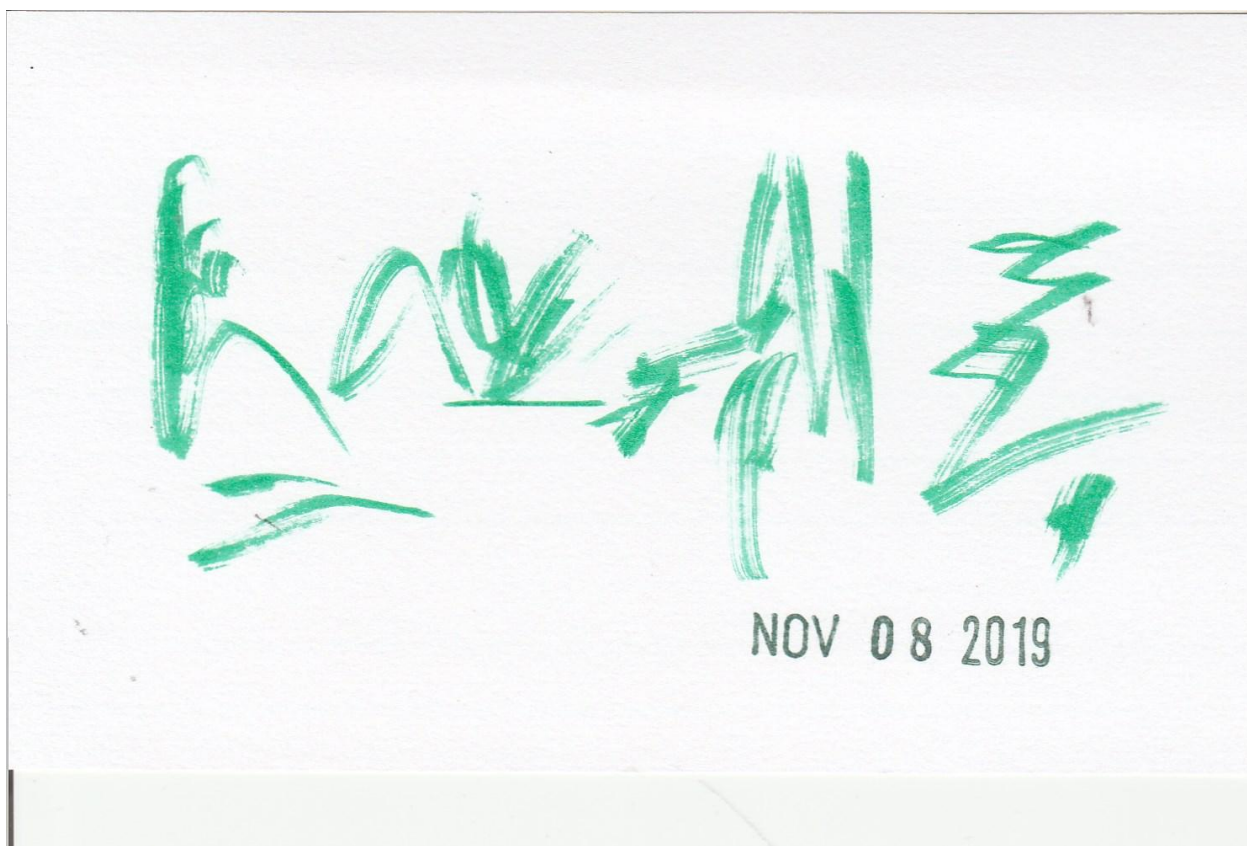
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• Factory fresh product

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Cold & Flu

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SELECT WILL VARY BY LOCATION

ditions of inherited deafness. This study is restricted to longevity and eugenics also experimented. During the 25 years of his life Bell devoted himself predominantly to making many contributions to the growth of that field.

BELL. A bell is an instrument of music from which the sound (by force of air or metal) is produced. It is made of metal and is divided into two parts: the upper part, which is the ear of the bell, and the lower part, which is the body of the bell. The sound of the bell is produced by the vibration of the metal.

The largest bell in the world is the Great Bell of Moscow, which weighs 128 tons. It was cast in 1733 and is still in use. The second largest bell is the Great Bell of London, which weighs 15 tons. It was cast in 1514 and is still in use. The third largest bell is the Great Bell of Moscow, which weighs 128 tons. It was cast in 1733 and is still in use.

Bells are used in many different ways. They are used to call people to church, to mark the time, and to celebrate special occasions. They are also used in many different types of music. Bells are made of many different materials, including metal, wood, and stone.

Bells are also used in many different types of art. They are used in sculpture, painting, and architecture. Bells are also used in many different types of literature. They are used in poetry, prose, and drama.

Bells are also used in many different types of science. They are used in physics, chemistry, and biology. Bells are also used in many different types of medicine. They are used in surgery, dentistry, and pediatrics.

BELLEROPHON, in Greek mythology, a hero who was the son of the god Poseidon. He was known for his bravery and his ability to slay monsters. He was also known for his love of the goddess Aphrodite.

After this murder Bellerophon fled to the court of Proetus, king of Argos, whose wife became enamored of him.

BELLOWS, GEORGE (1882-1925), American painter and sculptor.

These bellows were made of goat skins. All the leg holes were shut except the one through which

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way that the name bead (from the prayer") became attached to beads of every kind.

BEADWORK is a weaving of small beads into decorative patterns. Beadwork is a very old art. In North America, the Indians have been making beadwork for centuries. They use beads of different colors and shapes to make beautiful designs. Some beads are made of glass, some of wood, and some of bone. They are often used to make jewelry, such as necklaces, bracelets, and earrings. They are also used to make clothing, such as moccasins and blankets.

There are many different methods of making beadwork. Some people use a loom, and some use a needle and thread. Some people use a special tool called a bead loom. The most common method is to use a needle and thread. This is a very simple method, and it can be learned by anyone. It is a very useful skill, and it can be used to make many different things. Beadwork is a very old art, and it is still very popular today. It is a beautiful way to spend time, and it can be used to make many different things.

Not only is beadwork a beautiful art, but it is also a very useful skill. It can be used to make many different things, and it can be used to make things that are very beautiful. Beadwork is a very old art, and it is still very popular today. It is a beautiful way to spend time, and it can be used to make many different things.

Always make the design should be made before the beads are put on. Use colored crayons or ink to make the design. When you are ready to put the beads on, use a needle and thread to sew them on. When you are finished, the design should be very clear.

Brown Bear



Cinnamon Bear



work, work out very carefully. The exact number of beads to be used in both the width and the height of the design.

BEAN. Beans are among our oldest cultivated plants. Broad beans, much raised in Europe but to only a very limited extent in the United States, were apparently cultivated thousands of years ago by the ancient Egyptians. Lima beans, and the green common garden bean, are to be found in America by the Spaniards.

The garden beans, with their long pods, are plants, with three leaves. The flowers are small, pea-like in shape, white to purple in color. The pods are usually green, curved, and green.

beans, but the seeds are very hard and will not grow. The plants are very hardy, and the seed is not usually planted until danger of frost is over. String beans are raised in home gardens, market gardens, and large farms all over the country. They are a short-season crop, and need to be planted from planting to harvesting. They are very hardy, and they are very easy to grow. They are very easy to grow, and they are very easy to grow.

There are many different kinds of beans. Some are very large, and some are very small. Some are very hard, and some are very soft. Some are very green, and some are very brown. Some are very long, and some are very short. Some are very easy to grow, and some are very hard to grow. Some are very easy to grow, and some are very hard to grow.

Black Bear



Spectacled Bear



Bear

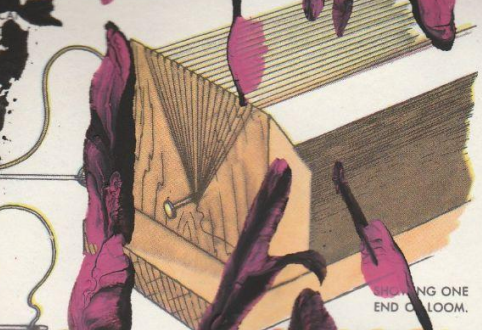




An elaborate headdress is worn by a woman (left). This beaded basket (above) was made in Mexico. Many primitive people adorn themselves with beaded necklaces, armbands, and belts.

LOOM BEEDING

MAKE A LENGTHY LOOM SO THAT DESIGN UNITS PROPERLY SPACING THE MIDDLE AND WARP ENDS. MAX THE WARP THREADS DOUBLE WARP ON THE EDGE.

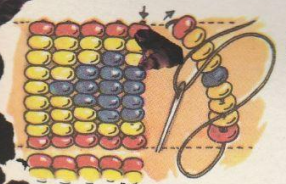


SHOWING ONE END OF LOOM.

WEAVE BACK AND FORTH A FEW TIMES. WHEN THREADS ARE CUT, KNOT THEM TOGETHER TO PREVENT THEM FROM RAVELING. BELTS SHOULD BE TWO BEADS WIDE. SOME ARE TWICE THAT WIDE.

LAZY STITCH

SEW ONTO CANVAS OR LEATHER STRIP WITH A NEEDLE, PULLING OUT OF SHAPE.



FROM 6 TO 12 BEADS TO A STRAND. BEADS ON THE BELT. BELTS FROM 3 TO 5 BEADS WIDE. USE NYLON BEAD IF POSSIBLE.

APPLIQUE STITCH



USING TWO BEADS AND TWO THREADS, SEW EVERY 2ND OR 3RD BEAD.



PONY BEADS



TIE ENDS WITH BUCKLE SKIN THONGS OR LEATHER. A BUCKLE

is of the ... of shell and ... and trade ... made out of ... round pearls like ... as Job's tears that make such ... The ... have also been ... of all the precious metals of wood, amber, and ivory, and out of almost any hard material, particularly glass.

The principal places for making glass beads are the Gaboriau district of Bohemia, near Velehrad, Czechoslovakia, and Birmingham, England. Many are exported from China, too. They are made from ... of different sizes which are put up into little pieces. They are rounded on the edges. This is done by rolling them on a blowpipe, mixing them with sand and wood ashes and then rolling them in a red-hot iron pan. The edges are rounded. The sand and ashes keep the beads from melting together in the pan. The large beads are used for ornaments, purses, and ... Great quantities are sent to Africa, India, and the islands of the Pacific where they are worn as ornaments. In the Victorian period the long beads were much used by ... dresses.

the ... word beads is for ... larger ... and employed as an aid ... by Roman Catholics, ... able to count the number of their prayers by slipping their fingers from one bead to another at the ...

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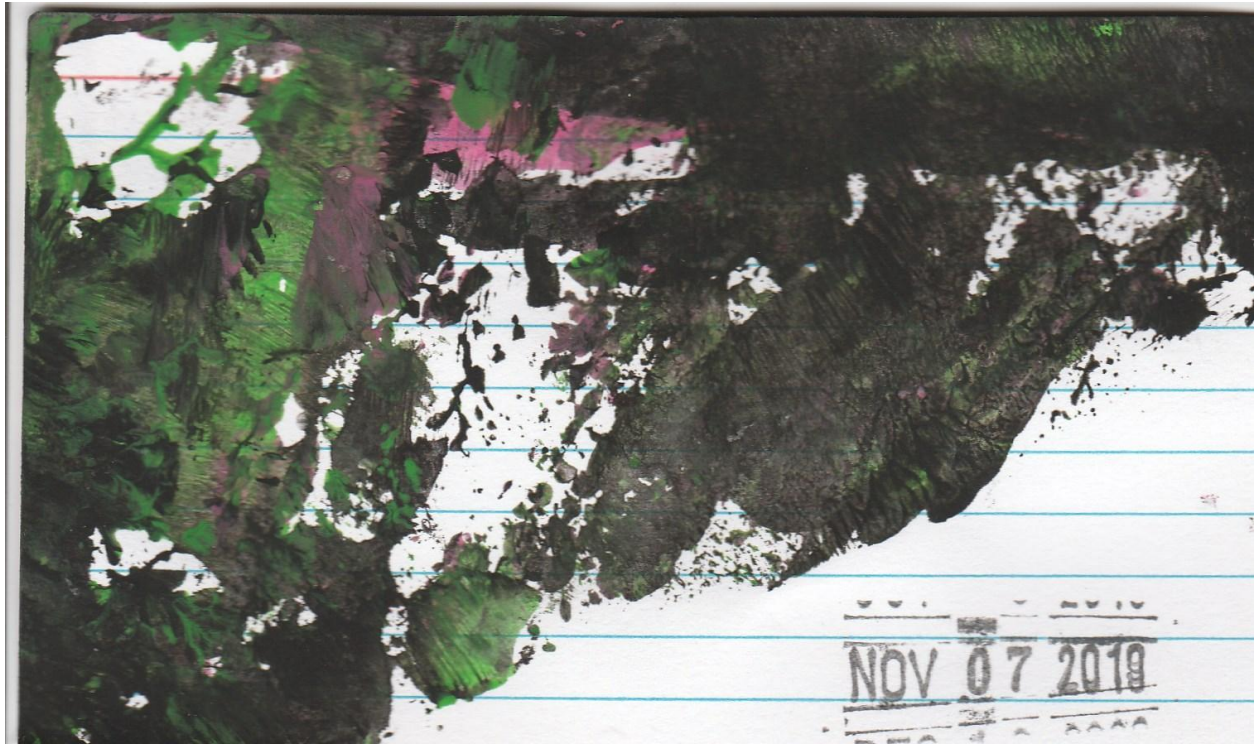
NOV 07

Handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to read "Oscar" or similar, with a large circular flourish on the left.

NOV 08 2019

Handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to read "Oscar" or similar, with a large circular flourish on the left.

NOV 08 2019







Street Birch

Paper Birch

The paper birch can be bent into a bowl without breaking.

BIRCH. Birches are among the loveliest of the forest trees, their slender, graceful thin trunks, and their silvery bark giving them an unusual beauty. The bark, which is so conspicuously marked with narrow, horizontal lenticles, is so rugged in places that it feels like a rough paper. The bark varies in color from white to a rusty gray, brown, or black. In the north, the lovely white-barked canoe birch grows in great thickets. The Indians have used it for cooking their canoes and wigwams and for making boxes, baskets, and souvenirs for tourists. Because the bark can be separated into layers thin enough to be used for writing paper, it has come to be called paper birch. The tree grows 60 to 70 feet tall and is found in the woods from Labrador to Long Island and west to Wyoming. It is also planted in parks. The yellow birch which has a silvery-yellow bark is one of the best woods for making paper. Both it and the white birch have spicy, aromatic bark which an oil similar to wintergreen is secreted from.

The luminescent organs glow intensively



NDV 07 2019



This biologist is studying a... under... in... micro... of a... culture... on white... are... color... the chrom...

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Drs. Tjio and Puck, Dept. of Biology
University of Colorado

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According to a prominent biologist, Ernst Mayr, there are about 8,600 species of birds in the world. About 650 species are

The concern of those interested in preserving the game comes from the extensive present-day draining of marshes which destroys the breeding areas preferred by many birds. Another concern is the widespread use of poisonous sprays against fire ants and crop pests and the bees that spread Dutch elm disease. Even the beloved American robin is suffering from the spray for the same disease. It is thought that one spray used on the trees washes down into the earth and is taken in by earthworms which hold the poison in their bodies. The robins feed largely on these worms and are often killed by the poison they ingest.

Below are fish-eating birds that often frequent ponds, streams, and marshes. The great blue heron is about 4 feet tall; the green heron (center), about 2 feet; and the least bittern (right), about 1 foot.

A porcupine built a nest in a hollow log. The nest was made by twisting

powerful. It has four chambers, two auricles and a ventricle. The right side pumps the blood to the lungs; the left side pumps the blood to the body. The heart is amazingly active when the bird is at rest, the heart beats several hundred times per minute. When the bird is extremely active, it beats as often as a thousand times per minute.

The lungs are only part of the bird's respiratory system. In addition, there are air sacs in the neck, in the abdomen, and in the bones. These air sacs pump the air in and out of the lungs. The air passes through the lungs into the air sacs. The air sacs are connected to the lungs by a system of tubes. The air sacs are also connected to the lungs by a system of tubes. The air sacs are also connected to the lungs by a system of tubes.

The bird's digestive system is unique in that it has a gizzard and sometimes a crop, which is a retention of the esophagus. Food passes into the crop where it is softened and then passes into the gizzard where it is ground. The gizzard is a muscular organ that is used to grind food. The gizzard is a muscular organ that is used to grind food. The gizzard is a muscular organ that is used to grind food.

The bird's reproductive system is also unique. The male bird has a testis and a vas deferens. The female bird has an ovary and a vagina. The male bird's testis is located in the abdominal cavity. The female bird's ovary is located in the abdominal cavity. The male bird's testis is located in the abdominal cavity. The female bird's ovary is located in the abdominal cavity. The male bird's testis is located in the abdominal cavity. The female bird's ovary is located in the abdominal cavity.

Five birds, below, vary according to their food habits: wood thrush, insectivore; crow, omnivore; goldfinch, seed-eater; blue jay, omnivore; and cardinal, seed-eater.

LOSELY RELATED



Shrike

LOSELY RELATED



Cardinal

LOSELY RELATED



Wood Thrush

LOSELY RELATED



Goldfinch

LOSELY RELATED



Blue Jay

LOSELY RELATED



Cardinal

FISH-EATING BIRDS



Loon

FISH-EATING BIRDS



Heron

FISH-EATING BIRDS



Kingfisher

FOOD HABITS



Wood Thrush

FOOD HABITS



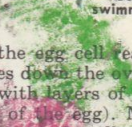
Goldfinch

FOOD HABITS



Blue Jay

FOOD HABITS



Cardinal

FOOD HABITS



Wood Thrush

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annual rainfall is between 35 inches. Belgium's natural resources are rich in coal and oak forests.

Most parts of Belgium are well suited to agriculture, and crops of fodder beans, sugar beets, and potatoes are grown. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye account for over one-half of the cultivated land of the country. Farms are generally small fields that have a point in the center and are in all directions to the ditches are dug to excess water. In many important occupations, livestock is chiefly cattle, sheep, and pigs.

and houses. The houses are of two and three stories. The houses are of brick and have a gabled roof. The houses are of brick and have a gabled roof. The houses are of brick and have a gabled roof.

The Belgians are the first people to buy the first output of the Belgians. The Belgians are the first people to buy the first output of the Belgians. The Belgians are the first people to buy the first output of the Belgians.

Belgium has a large foreign trade, importing most of its raw materials and food and exporting many goods, especially metals and chemicals. Germany, the Netherlands, the United States, and Great Britain buy from Belgium and sell to it. A customs union with the Low Countries was established in 1830.

Below is the town of Brussels, capital of Belgium. Since at least since 695 A.D., is a fine cosmopolitan city.

Artha Hornbush



1947 it was expanded to include The Netherlands. The union is now known as the Benelux Economic Union.

Belgium is the most thickly settled country in Europe, with about 750 people per square mile. France has 190 people per square mile; and the United States, only 50.4. There are two official national languages in Belgium—Flemish and French. Flemish is a dialect of Low German, similar to Dutch. In parts of southern Belgium the people speak Walloon, a dialect of French. Most of the people are Roman Catholics, but all religions are tolerated.

Belgium is a constitutional monarchy. The king and a number of Representatives. The king and a number of Representatives. The king and a number of Representatives.

The first people who lived in the territory that is now Belgium were the Belgae. They were ruled by the Romans until the 5th century. The land was settled by the Franks in the 5th century.

In 1569, it passed to the Spanish Habsburgs, who ruled it until 1713. In 1713, it passed to the Austrian Habsburgs, who ruled it until 1830.

In 1830, the Belgians revolted and declared their independence. This was recognized by the great powers of Europe, and the Netherlands, Prussia, and Great Britain.

The king of the Belgians on June 21, 1831, was Leopold I, who was a member of the British royal family. He was known as the "Soleil de Belgique" (Sun of Belgium).

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Belgium remained loyal to France. This was partly because the Belgians were Roman Catholics, as were the French, whereas the Dutch were Protestants. In 1713, the Belgian provinces were transferred to Austria and were part of the Austrian Netherlands. The country was conquered by the Revolutionary France in 1794 and was annexed to France. It was given to the Dutch Netherlands in 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon, but in 1830 the Belgians revolted and declared their independence. This was recognized by the great powers of Europe, and the Netherlands, Prussia, and Great Britain.

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Dams built by beavers at heads of streams are valuable in flood control and soil conservation.

in the lodge and the dam. During the winter and early spring, ice covers the water, a heavy snow to this stockpile, selects a perch, and carries into the lodge, where he strips off the bark and eats at leisure. Beavers fell trees near the stream or lake shore and then remove the limbs and upper portions of the trees. The bark alone is utilized for food, resulting in considerable waste of timber.

By means of its strong, sharp teeth a beaver can cut through a tree trunk 4 inches thick in minutes. Sometimes beavers can gnaw through trunks 10 or 15 inches in diameter.

Young be born in April. Each has two to eight. With the parent they leave to eat on their own.

BECKET, SAINT THOMAS (about 1120-1170), English clergyman, martyr, was a leading figure in the struggle between church and state that occurred in the twelfth century. Becket, who was a French nobleman, gave up the form of life that he had known in London and went to Canterbury where he studied canon law and became a monk. He travelled in Italy, and Auxerre, France. He entered the church and served under Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury. In 1155 Becket was, on the recommendation of Theobald, appointed chancellor by King Henry II.

In 1160 Theobald died, and although reluctant, Becket accepted from Henry the post of archbishop of Canterbury. With this appointment a reformation occurred in Becket's life. He resigned his chancellorship and an exemplary life in striking contrast to the luxurious one he had led previously. Still, Becket and Henry were far from

flict—what agency should
jurisdiction over secular offenses
be committed by clerics. Until then,
justice had been administered
by clerics by church courts, operating
under canon law, but Henry wished
to try all secular offenses in the
king's courts. Henry further claimed
the right to decide which offenses
were secular and which were spiri-
tual. Henry's position on this and
on other matters, such as clerical
appointments and church revenue,
was stated in the Constitutions of
Clarendon, presented to a council of
knights and bishops. Becket at first
agreed to it, but later refused it his
seal. He escaped to France to evade
the king's displeasure.

When Becket returned to Canterbury in 1170, new tensions broke out between him and the king. Henry says that he was angry about this and that Becket had "thoughts directed to the murder of the king."

SECURITY, a French mathematician, physicist, and inventor, was born in Paris in 1781. His father was a member of the Académie des Sciences. He was educated at the Collège de France, where he studied mathematics and physics. He became a professor of physics at the Collège de France in 1808. He was also a member of the Académie des Sciences. He died in Paris in 1842.

He studied and experimented with phosphorescent light and with the elements, which has led to what of ordering of the elements, which is inevitable. He has been successful in his work about the powers of the elements, which seemed to have some proper-

ties of radio waves and of electricity. He was the first scientist to discover that uranium gives off invisible rays, sometimes called "radio waves." These rays, called "Beta rays," were the first to be discovered.

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...other types of
...discovered by

Soon Becquer was working with famous physicist Pierre and Marie Curie. Their joint research resulted in the discovery of radium, for which he shared the Nobel prize for physics.

But in 1000, the Renaissance was of luxury and elegance made beds of great importance, not only for comfort but also for display. Around 1500, French king ordered an elaborate ceremonial of dressing and receiving courtiers. The king was always at a throne. The ladies were dressed with small pictures. The heavy curtains provided privacy and were supposed to protect the deeper colors of the dress. Such a

style is a blend of European and American influences. The design is a mix of traditional and modern, with a focus on comfort and style. The design is a mix of traditional and modern, with a focus on comfort and style.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, when making became a part in England, for display in the comfort. The "springs" were ropes of rough poles in the heavy wooden frames. The frames were held together with handmade screws that were 12 inches long. Many of the old beds can be found in antique shops.



Gallery of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1952

Baroque architecture in Rome, 17th-century Italian

added some of the most important features of the Baroque style. In the hands of other architects, the Baroque style was used to create a sense of drama and movement. The Baroque style was characterized by its use of light and shadow, and its emphasis on the human figure. The Baroque style was also characterized by its use of color and texture. The Baroque style was a reaction against the austerity of the Renaissance. The Baroque style was a style of the imagination. The Baroque style was a style of the emotions. The Baroque style was a style of the soul.

In combining architecture and sculpture to create a single effect, Bernini was eminently successful. The Baroque style was a style of the imagination. The Baroque style was a style of the emotions. The Baroque style was a style of the soul.

in space. Light from colored windows produces surprising effects on interior sculpture and decoration. The melodramatic, often theatrical, carving of Bernini's figures shows great skill in the use of light, for example, in the play of light on the marble of the Virgin's face in the 'Crowning of the Virgin'.

The Baroque style was a style of the imagination. The Baroque style was a style of the emotions. The Baroque style was a style of the soul. The Baroque style was a style of the imagination. The Baroque style was a style of the emotions. The Baroque style was a style of the soul.

Guido Reni's 'The Descent from the Cross' is a masterpiece of Baroque sculpture. The Baroque style was a style of the imagination. The Baroque style was a style of the emotions. The Baroque style was a style of the soul.

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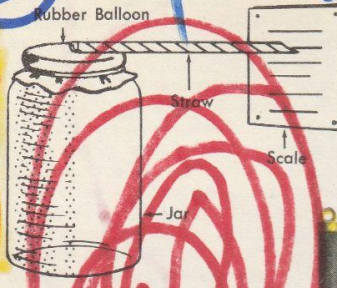


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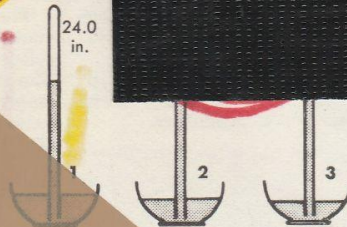




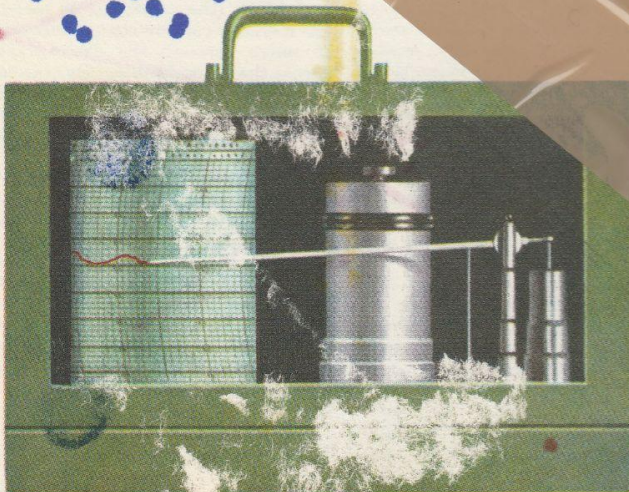
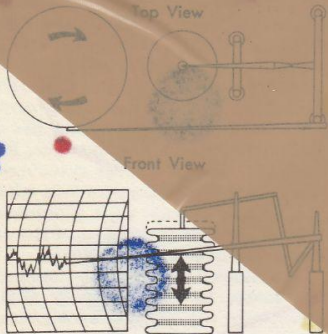
The aneroid barometer (above) contains no liquid; the red pointer is deflected by movements of an airtight box of corrugated metal. Changes in barometric pressure may be watched in reference to the black pointer, set by turning the gold-colored knob.



To make this aneroid barometer, glue the rubber balloon to the straw.



A mercury barometer (right and above) consists of a tube with open end in a bowl of mercury; mercury fills the tube except for a vacuum space at the closed upper end. Increasing atmospheric pressure, acting on the surface of the mercury, forces it higher and higher in the tube (1, 2, and 3, above). In the barograph, or recording barometer (below), atmospheric pressure compresses a corrugated metal box (diagram at left). A pen on the indicator arm records pressures on graph paper fixed to a rotating drum.



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One form of the
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PRESSURE; ANTICIPATORY
is a recording barograph
barograph is based on the same
principle as the aneroid
instead of the aneroid
barograph is a
of the indicator arm.

ART, a grandiose and
style in architecture,
and painting that was an
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(1564), spread quickly
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ly reached the Ameri-
considers the rococo art
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baroque art can be
lasted nearly until the
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NEOCLASSICAL ART.

baroque art pro-
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ma, Madrid, Bavaria,
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occupation by Spain,
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elo undoubtedly
of baroque architecture
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organization of parts
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limits of their materials.
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departs from the classi-
ism is to ravish the spec-
to please both eye and
the RENAISSANCE ART.

churches, such as Santa
a Salute in Venice, Italy,
central plan with dome
ng the Renaissance but

BARN RAISING

[illegible]

ing is still practiced in
s, particularly in Amish
onite communities.

pegs were replaced by iron spikes. The structure has been used in Pennsylvania and New York. It is made of stone or brick and placed on a hillside. The hill sheltered the house and also enabled the farmer to drive harvest loads directly into the barn loft from the hilltop.

As agriculture spread westward, farmers introduced many new ideas and designs into barn building. Even round and octagonal barns appeared. The first western barns were cattle shelters made of only poles and straw. Later barns in the West tended to have a high, peaked gable and a long, sweeping roof.

A typical Midwestern barn might include a central structure and several attached sheds, granaries, or cribs. The second floor of the central structure, under a vaulting, gambrel-style roof, would be the loft or mow, where hay and sometimes grain might be stored. On the first floor would be built stalls for the purpose of housing various kinds of livestock.

One trend in barn building has been toward the one-story barn, simpler, cheaper construction. A corollary of this trend is the popularity of metal roofs. The pole barn, which consists of upright poles supporting a metal roof. It usually has one side open to provide ventilation and to allow cleaning by tractor-mounted scoops. Hay is usually stored on the ground level and fed directly to livestock. Another trend has been to build barns of more traditional layout and then use conveyors and other machinery capable of saving labor in the feeding of livestock and in the cleaning of the barns.

national celebrity. He also managed Jenny Lind's tour of the United States.

In 1863 Barnum again displayed his showmanship and organizational talents by putting together a "three-ring circus," "The Greatest Show on Earth." He teamed with his group until 1881 when he joined the keenest of his young competitors to form the celebrated Barnum and Bailey Circus, which for years opened each spring in New York's Madison Square Garden.

BAROMETER, an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure. There are two kinds of barometers, the mercury and the aneroid.

The mercury barometer was invented in the 17th century by Evangelista Torricelli, a pupil of Galileo. The mercury barometer is still commonly used to measure atmospheric pressure. Basically it consists of a glass tube about 30 inches long that has been filled with pure mercury and inverted with its open end in a basin of mercury. This prevents air from entering the tube. At sea level the mercury will stand in a column about 30 inches high in the glass tube. The explanation for this is quite simple. The atmosphere exerts pressure on the mercury in the basin. Slight changes in the atmospheric pressure are indicated by the rise or fall of the mercury in the tube. For example, Blaise Pascal discovered that the mercury column falls when the tube is carried up a mountain. This is because the weight of the atmosphere overhead is reduced.

Weathermen use the mercury barometer to indicate very slight changes in the weight of the atmosphere. Lows (the condition in which the mercury column falls slightly) and highs (the condition in which the mercury column rises) constantly move through the atmosphere across the United States. By watching the barometer, weathermen can predict the weather, for lows and highs bring typical weather changes with them.

For 200 years the aneroid barometer was the sole atmospheric-pressure gauge. But in 1843 Lucien Vidi invented the aneroid barometer. The "heart" of the aneroid barometer is a thin metal box from which most of the air has been removed. The atmosphere presses against this box. As the pressure of the atmosphere increases, the example, the metal box is inflated slightly. The slight motion of the box is amplified by a series of levers. If the motion is amplified

Barnum exhibited Tom Thumb, the bearded
lady, as moving disabilities to Queen Victoria.
He indicted Jenny Lind, the famous Swedis
erg returning to her in as

N.Y. Hist. Soc.

BARNUM, PHINEAS T. (1810-1891)
An American showman," was
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publicly enjoyed being
needed to amass a
His first ven-
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in 1842.
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BEHAVIOR. When we study the different ways in which people do things in everyday life, we are studying their behavior. Not all people in the same world are alike in their behavior, because the time they are born the things in different ways. Common things as well as different things are learned differently in every country. The habits of behavior of a person are different from country to country. It is difficult to say which is the best standard.

A person may learn along with other people. A person does not learn a person does not learn. It may be that a person can be improved by using methods. A person does not learn a person does not learn. It may be that a person can be improved by using methods. A person does not learn a person does not learn.

All of us have different ways of doing things. As we try to solve a problem, we use different methods. Some of us are better at some things than others.

BELFAST, the capital of Northern Ireland, is situated on an inlet of the Lagan River. It lies about 30 miles north of Dublin. The population of the city is about 500,000 persons.

Belfast is the center of the Irish linen industry, greatly improved by French weavers who came to Northern Ireland during the religious persecutions of the late 17th century in Ireland. Other industries include shipbuilding, flour milling, food processing, brewing and distilling, machinery manufacture, iron founding, and woolen milling, and the production of equipment used in the local linen industry.

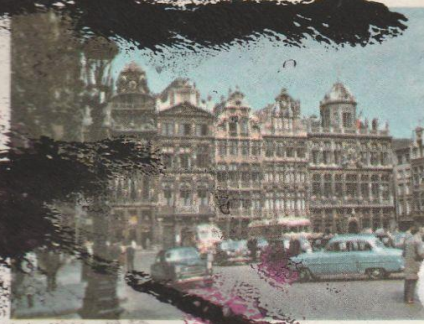
Belfast received its charter in 1613 and obtained the right to send two members to Parliament. It was incorporated as a city in 1888. Irish opposition to home rule has always centered in Belfast. Since 1920 Ireland has been divided into Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (Eire). Belfast was made the capital of Northern Ireland. In the following year Great Britain gave the new government of Ireland semiautonomous status, with representation in the British Parliament.

Belfast is an international metropolis, a center of trade between the British Isles and the Continent. It is a major center of the British Empire. Other cities in the British Empire are London, Manchester, and Glasgow.

Belfast covers an area of 11,779 square miles. Its population is about 9,000,000. The climate is high in the southeast, and the mountain forest of the region is located, and slopes downward toward the northwest into low plains only a few miles from the level of the sea. The city is situated on the edge of the mountain forest, and the climate is similar to that of the Cod region in Massachusetts. Winters are mild and the summers are cool and less rainy. The average

temperature is about 50°F. The right is the tower of the townhall of Brussels, Belgium. Known as the Hotel-de-Ville, it was begun in the 15th century in the picturesque square called the Grand' Place. Besides being the headquarters of the government, it contains many fine arts.

The windmill is a typical feature of the cultural sector of a country. The windmill is a symbol of the power of the wind. The windmill is a symbol of the power of the wind. The windmill is a symbol of the power of the wind.



Artha Hornbostel

Above: The Grand Place, a large old section of Brussels, Belgium. The Place was begun in the 13th century. Many of its buildings date from the 15th century.



Artha Hornbostel

Off: Belgian Tourist Bur.



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Honeybees are economically im-
portant not only for their honey and
wax, but also for their part
along with bees and other
cross-pollinating fruits
bees perform
pollen.

BEEKEEPING

Among the thousands of
bees, one of the only
domesticated by man.
Through the development and im-
provement of hives and of tech-
niques for handling bees, man has
made the robbing of bees an estab-
lished and profitable business.

In a wild, or escaped, state honey-
bees hang their combs among the
limbs of a tree, in a hollow tree, in a
cave, on the side of a cliff,
are also sometimes estab-
lished inside the walls of buildings
and in country mailboxes.

Robbing the honey of
wild bees by cutting down the
trees or climbing trees or cliffs
first seems to have been
lower dogs. Dome-shaped
baskets called skeps enabled
beekeeper to study the bees better
and to remove honey without
destroying the hive.

Today, the skep is a thing of the
past. The modern super
hive is made of wooden frames
which are laid and nailed
together. The super, on
the other hand, is a
hive.

Bees are kept in wooden frames, or
sections, of comb honey may be

taken from the hive
is removed.

If the carefully a beekeeper
works all day among his bees
receiving a single sting

to protect the hive. Some also
cause bees to gorge themselves
with honey, thus condition-
ing them to produce more abdo-
men. Some also use smoke to
distract bees from a stinging
to protect the hive. Some also
cause bees to gorge themselves
with honey, thus condition-
ing them to produce more abdo-
men. Some also use smoke to
distract bees from a stinging
to protect the hive. Some also
cause bees to gorge themselves
with honey, thus condition-
ing them to produce more abdo-
men.

Even so, the beekeeper is
usually, but not always, in the
danger of being stung. The
sting is a defense mechanism
which is used only when the
bee is threatened. The bee
will sting only when it is
threatened. The bee will sting
only when it is threatened.

Beebe was born in New York
City and was a member of the
and honorary curator of the
New York Zoological Society.
In 1899, a post that he held for
more than half a century.

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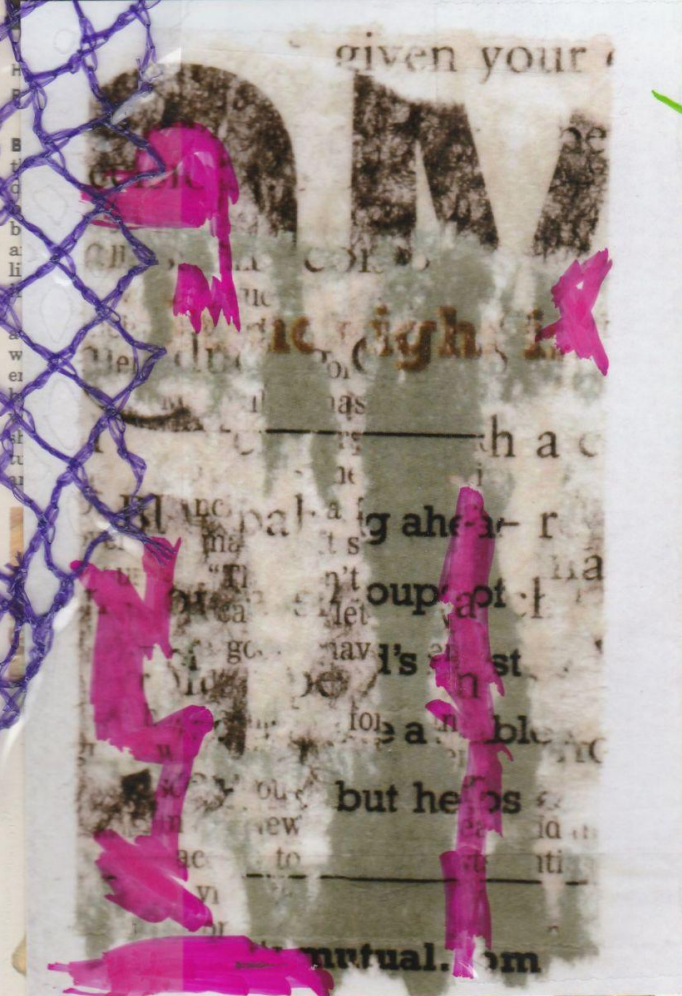


Barley is best adapted to soils on a fallow. Barley is cultivated more extensively in Europe than in North America.

Barley is a kind of grain supposed to be a native of western Asia. It has been cultivated from very early times. Little more than 500 years ago it was used almost universally for making meal, flour or bread, and some countries it is still an important bread cereal. It is also used in the brewing industry and for animal food. To a large extent, it is used in the form of pearl barley for soups or as breakfast food and baby foods.

Barley is a widely distributed crop being grown in many parts of the world. Perhaps one seventh of the world's barley is raised in the United States, where barley is fourth among the grains. The principal production regions; Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota are the chief barley growing states.

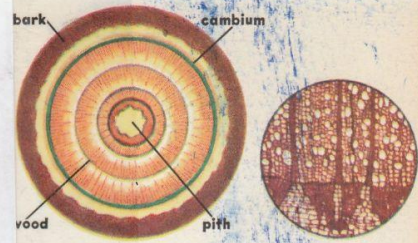
Barley grows about as tall as wheat and looks a great deal like it. The grains are small and are borne in long, slender, awnless spikes which usually bear very stiff hairs called the beard. Many varieties of barley have sharp spines along the beard, making the grain unpleasant to handle at harvesting and refreshing to those who have not been used to the grain object to raising it on that account. Very recently, however, beardless varieties with perfectly smooth beards have been developed and promise well.



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BARK,
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The concentric layers of a typical tree trunk are shown in a diagrammatic cross section (left). Beneath the bark is the cambium, a layer of growing and dividing cells. Both the outer nonliving and the inner living layers of bark are formed from cells forced outward from the cambium. The internal wood is formed from cells forced inward from the cambium. Individual cells of bark and wood (right) are microscopically enlarged.

portion of the inner living layer of bark that lies next to the outer dead layer. The cork becomes thicker or more thick in some of these oaks and is peeled off every eight or ten years. The bark of the hemlock, oak, and chestnut yields tannic acid, used in tanning cowhide. Cinnamon is the pulverized bark of a tree grown in India. See CORK.



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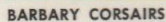
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Sugar Maple
 Shaggy Flakes

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For over 200 years the Barbary Pirates were a power in the Mediterranean. In their greed for the goods that Europe valued most highly—the jewels, silks, and spices of the East—they seized or plundered the merchant vessels crossing the Mediterranean or sailing up the western coast of Africa. Moreover, the pirates, most of whom were Moslems, thought of their raids as part of a great holy war against the Christians and would enslave the crews of the captured Christian vessels. They would then take their captives to such strongholds as Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. There they would generally set them to building fortifications or rowing galleys.



By the turn of the 19th century the United States, like the states of Europe, sent annual payments of tribute to the pirates so that they would not molest U.S. merchantmen. But constant conflict still resulted. In 1801 Tripoli declared war against the new republic and later seized several of its citizens and vessels. Not until 1803 did the United States prosecute the war with vigor, and not until 1805 was it able to force upon Tripoli a treaty abolishing the annual payments. The other states along the Barbary coast, however, continued to exact their tribute. But this was ended in 1815 when Stephen Decatur, in command of an overwhelming naval force, compelled all the Barbary states to stop attacking U.S. ships and to indemnify the United States.

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BARCELONA is one of the most prosperous cities in the world as its most important port is situated on the Mediterranean Sea about 300 miles north of the Strait of Gibraltar. It has a population of 1,000,000. Spain's chief industrial and commercial city, it is also the country's textile mill and chemical industry, and

Barcelona has been founded by Barca, the father of Barcino. The city was captured by the Romans in 713; it became a center of the city's flour and oil trade. It is the seat of the discovery of the Catalan independence movement. During the city's history, the Loyalist and the Fascist armies were destroyed many times.

BARGE is a large boat. There are many types of boats used for transportation and other purposes. Some are used for carrying goods, and some are used for carrying passengers. Barges are used for carrying goods and passengers. They are used for carrying goods and passengers. They are used for carrying goods and passengers.

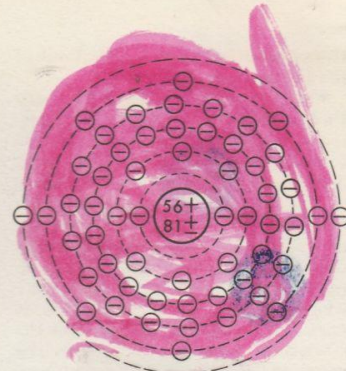
These boats, which are being pushed and pulled by tugboats, are being pushed and pulled by tugboats.

ships. A barge is ideal for transporting bulk goods, and is not hurt by weather. Barges are used for transporting goods and passengers. They are used for transporting goods and passengers.

From the United States, barge transport is as important as a vital link between New York City and the rest of the country. Three hundred and thirty barge companies are active in the United States. They are used for transporting goods and passengers. They are used for transporting goods and passengers.

In the United States, barge transport is as important as a vital link between New York City and the rest of the country. Three hundred and thirty barge companies are active in the United States. They are used for transporting goods and passengers. They are used for transporting goods and passengers.

BARITE is a mineral. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes.



A barium atom (atomic number 56, atomic weight 137.36) has 56 electrons (—) around a nucleus of 56 protons (+) and 81 neutrons.



A translucent crystal of barite and two of barite's natural forms are shown below.

nonmetallic mineral. Barite's specific gravity is 4.5.

Barite is most commonly found in veins in limestones and dolomites. It is often found in veins with metallic minerals and in residual clays weathered from limestone. Most of the barite commercially is obtained from veins, nodules, and cavity fillings in limestones.

In the United States, the mineral is found in Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Connecticut, Georgia, and Tennessee. The largest crystals are found in Missouri and England. High-grade deposits are found in Missouri.

Barite is the most common use of barite is in the oil-well and in the manufacture of paper. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes. It is used for many purposes.

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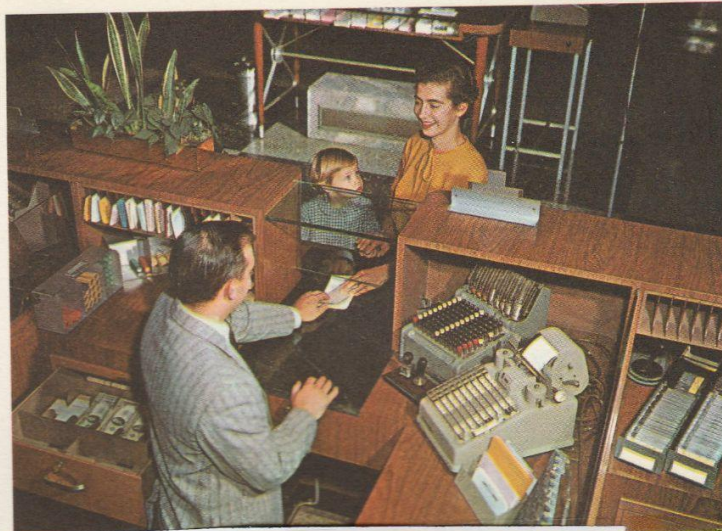
BANK AND BANKING. The term *bank* is applied to certain institutions engaged in financial funds, guaranteeing credit, deposits and safeguarding savings, exchanging moneys, buying and selling securities, collecting bills and drafts, and issuing notes.

HISTORY

The origin of the bank lies in remote antiquity. The Babylonians developed a system of banking as early as 2000 B.C. These early banks were not private establishments but formed part of the religious service; the temples of Babylon and of Egypt as well were used as banks. There are extant clay tablets on which the inscriptions correspond to what in modern times is known as negotiable commercial paper—in other words, notes.

By 575 B.C. private initiative had taken control of the Babylonian banks, and history records that these institutions acted as buying agents, loaned money on crops, on signatures, and on deposits, and paid interest on deposits.

In Greece banking was well established by the 4th century B.C. Private banks operated side by side with institutions controlled by the state. The Roman banking system was governed closely after that of



O., Racine, Wis.
king account.

SHOE

These deposits came to be widely used in Europe as currency.

Modern banking is usually dated from the establishment of the great Venetian banks (1400-1600), and it received its greatest stimulus from the influx of gold taken from the Spaniards returning from America. Medieval banking had gone no farther than the establishment

of reserves of coin to serve as a basis for clearing bills of exchange.

During the 17th century the banks of Amsterdam and Hamburg were organized, which closed the era of medieval banking. Modern banking is not a new thing; it is a development of the old.

In England the Bank of England was formed in 1694. It was the first bank to issue banknotes. The bank's capital was £1,200,000, and it was authorized to issue banknotes for safekeeping. The bank's first business was to accept deposits of coin and bullion for safekeeping. The bank's first business was to accept deposits of coin and bullion for safekeeping. The bank's first business was to accept deposits of coin and bullion for safekeeping.

also found that goldsmiths could safely and profitably sell or lend promissory notes payable on demand and similarly backed by only fractional reserves of coin or bullion, because no large portion of the notes were actually presented for payment any one time. These may be considered the earliest form of banknote.

At the same time the concept of a deposit changed from a simple money left with a goldsmith to a note issued to the depositor. In England such wide use of banknotes was not made until the 18th century. The world as a whole did not begin to use banknotes until the 19th century. The first banknotes were issued in 1660 by the Bank of Amsterdam. The first banknotes were issued in 1660 by the Bank of Amsterdam. The first banknotes were issued in 1660 by the Bank of Amsterdam.

OCCUPATION: Bank Teller
NATURE OF WORK: Receiving deposits and making withdrawals
PERSONAL QUALITIES—ABILITIES: Willingness to work with numbers and accuracy; necessary to assume a sense of responsibility is also desirable.
EDUCATION AND SPECIAL TRAINING: A high school graduate must have college or business-school courses in economics, accounting, and finance.

WORKING CONDITIONS:
1. **INCOME:** Variable—depends upon duties and surroundings.
2. **ENVIRONMENT:** Variable—depends upon duties and surroundings.

3. **OTHER:** Promote likely in December and June; standard fringe benefits usually included.
RELATED CAREERS: Credit union teller, insurance teller.

WHERE TO FIND MORE INFORMATION:
American Bankers Association, 10 East 36th Street, New York 16, N.Y.;
American Institute of Banking, 22 East 36th Street, New York 16, N.Y.





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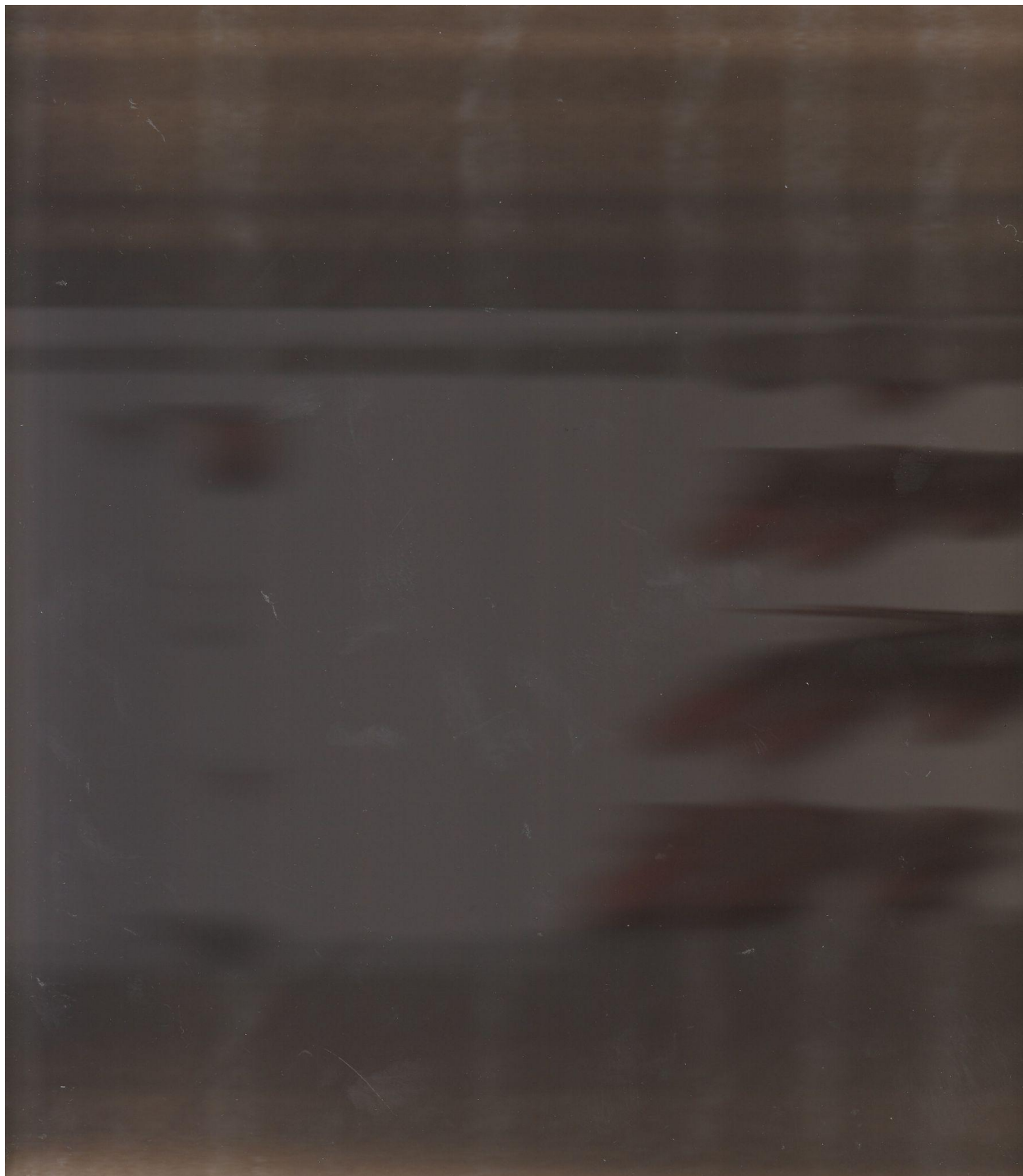
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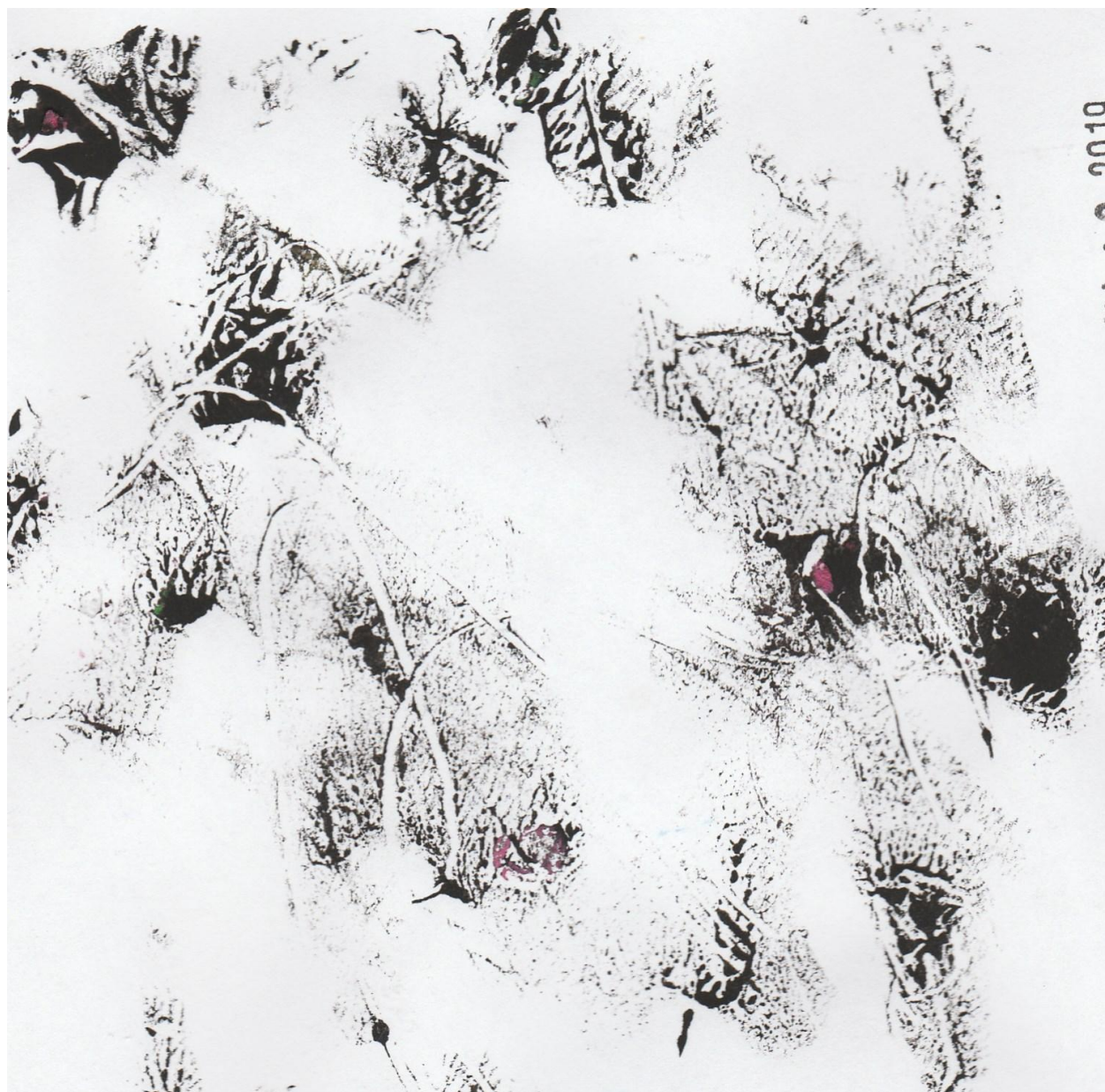
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2010



Penguins feed on fish and mollusks.

The bird is a member of the

Emerald Greenlet

These birds are called

Hooded Crow

American Crow

NOV 09 2019











NOV 09 2019







NOV 09 2019

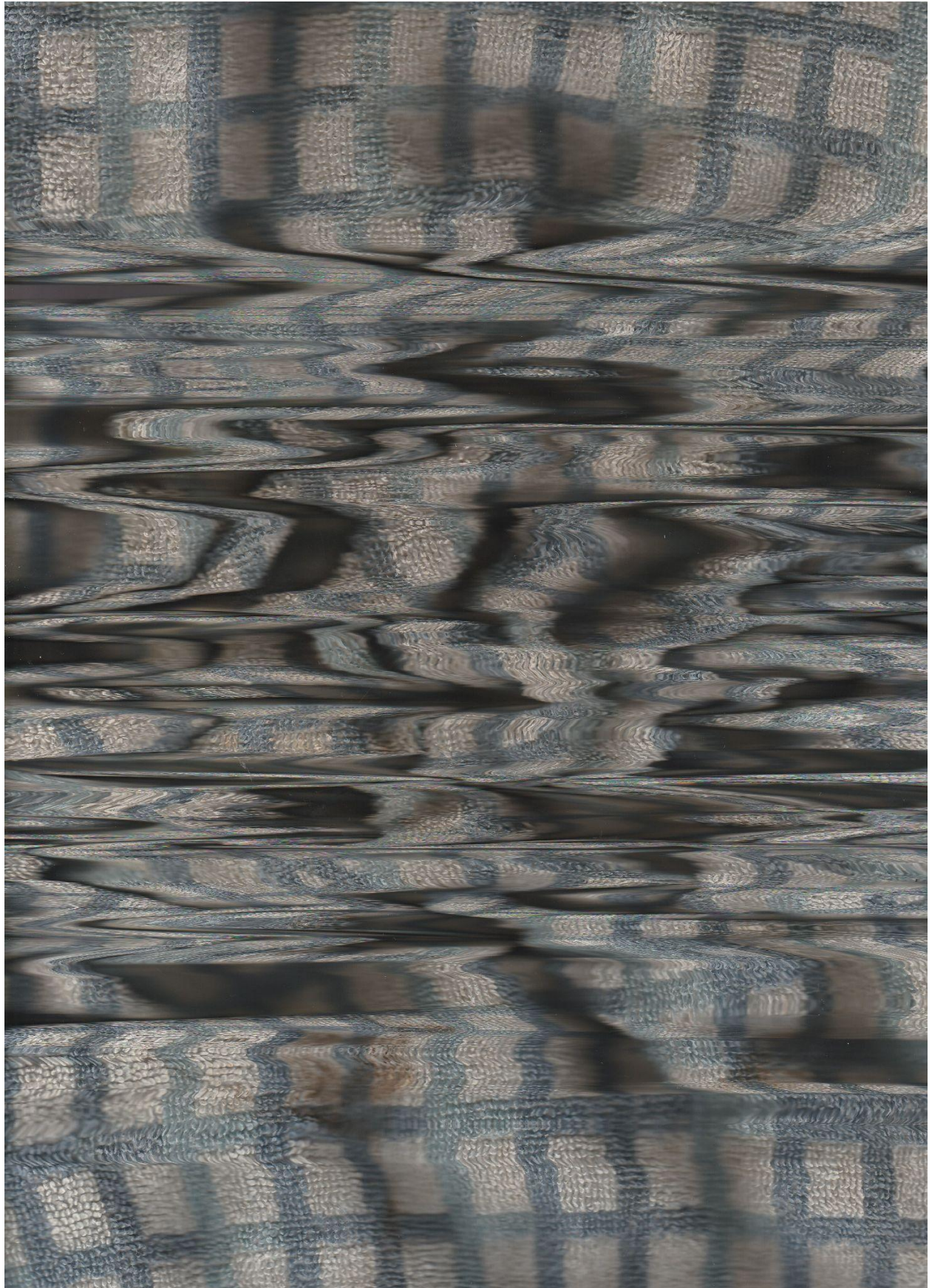












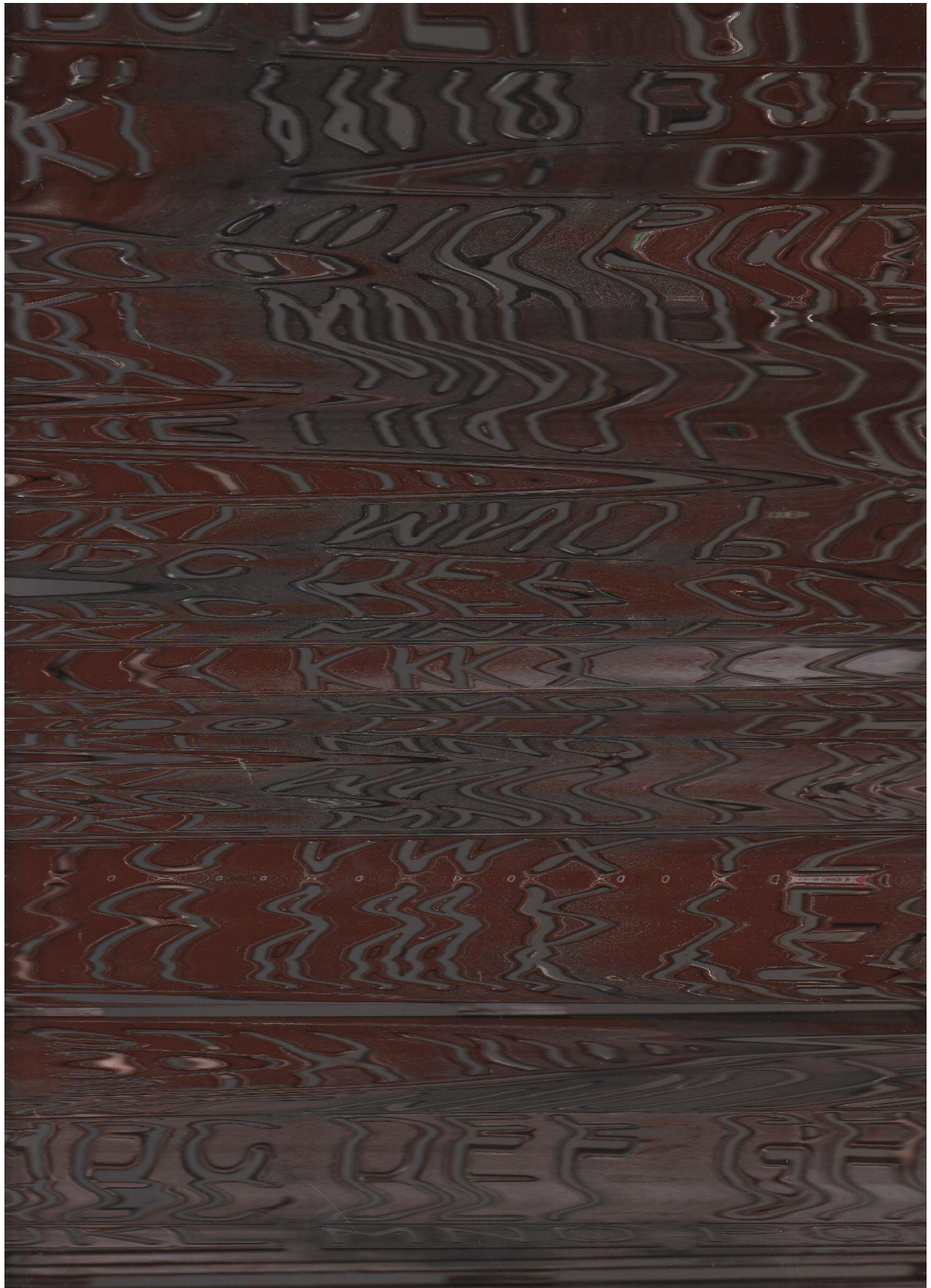


















TLPress Roanoke VA USA 2021